CUNNEEN WILL MEET CHARGES.

Official Duties Prevented His Speaking to

Salamanca Last Night.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.-Attorney-General Cun-

neen will be unable to speak in Olean

"Unexpected official engagements make

it absolutely impossible for me to be with you to-night. Under ordinary circum-

stances I should be pleased to discuss the

political issues of this campaign before

the people of Salamanca and vicinity, but

especially so at the present time, and my

"I have made public the fact that public

money has been diverted to private use,

under the guise of law, to pay for exca-

vating rock where none existed; for salaries

of canal appraisers who have nothing to

appraise; to pay a favorite for books which

platform at Salamanca to-night if it were

sonal ambitions to my official duties.

"I admit that the persons named in these

radmit that the persons named in these published statements have been employed; that the sums mentioned have been paid to them; that in selecting them I preferred those I knew to strangers; that where it was necessary to employ strangers I took those who were best recommended; that all selections were made with the view that all selections were made with the view.

of securing competent and trustworthy agents. The employment was necessary and proper in every instance. The total expenses of my office, including the items in question, are over \$50,000 a year

administration. Facts and details to prove all this will appear in the newspapers with-

EUPHEMIA VALE BLAKE DEAD.

Sixty Years of Literary Work-Friend of

Emerson and Whittier.

Euphemia Vale Blake, who had been engaged in various literary labors for

sixty years or more, died of old age at her

New York city when she was 6 years old.

living in Franklin Square. Her father,

Gilbert Vale, was publisher of the New

York Beacon, president of the Thomas

Paine Association and author of a life of

Paine. He was a teacher and lecturer on

In 1842 the daughter married and went

to Newburyport, Mass., where she began

her literary work. For a time she was

the editor of the Newburyport Herald and

later of the Saturday Evening Union. She

contributed to a large number of news-

contributed to a large number of news-papers and periodicals, including the Boston Transcript and the North American Review. During this period she was a personal friend of Whittier, Emerson, Thomas Went-worth Higginson, Edwin P. Whipple and Caleb Cushing. In writing she used the name of E. Vale Blake to conceal her identity

In 1856 she moved to Erooklyn, where she

lived until her death. One of the largest of her books was "Arctic Experiences."

a review of polar expeditions, published by Harpers. Her last considerable work was a "History of Tammany Hall." Her father

a "History of Tammany Hall." Her father was an early member of that organization. She left at her death a manuscript, just completed, of "The Royal Families, Orders of Nobility and Aristocracies of Europe," on which she had worked for several years, and which she bequeathed to her grand-daughter, Mary Lowell Patteson. She also left an unpublished edition of Shakespeare, which she had worked on for fifteen years.

years.

She was married twice, and leaves one son, Sidney V. Lowell of Brooklyn. She had been a widow many years. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. from her home. The Rev. John P. Forbes, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, of which she was a member, will

MRS. WALTER PARROTT DEAD.

Was Formerly Miss Annie Howard of New

Orleans-Was Worth Millions.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.-A cable message

from London announces the death there

of Mrs. Walter Parrott, formerly Miss

of Mrs. Watter Parrott, formerly Miss Annie Howard of New Orleans. Mrs. Parrott was the daughter of Charles T. Howard of New Orleans and Westchester county, N. Y., and inherited a large fortune amounting to several millions. On the eve of her marriage with Mayor Carter Harrison, father of the present Mayor of Chicago, Harrison, then Mayor, was assasinated.

was assassinated.

Miss Howard travelled in Europe for sev-

eral years, where she met Walter Par-rott, a stock broker of London, whom she married. The Parrotts had houses in

and it was at the latter and while entertaining a shooting party that Mrs. Parrott was taken ill and removed to London, where

she died.

Mrs. Parrott was a leader in New Orleans

society, where she was queen of the carnival one year, and active in charity work. She presented New Orleans with a handsome public library, which was named, in honor

of her father, the Howard Memorial Library

Petty Officer's Neglect. From the Saturday Evening Post.

Lewis Nixon tells an amusing story of

wealthy man from the West, now living near

astronomy and navigation.

Facts and details to prove

less than the average annual expens

the office for the four years pre-

detention here sorely disappoints me.

to-night. In a telegram explaining his

bsence the Attorney-General says:

TRIALS OF A HOUSEKEEPER IN COUNTRY HOUSE.

Went to the Long Island Woods for Rest and Came Back With Shattered Nerves -A Servant Who Stood on Etiquette -A Very Mysterious Burglar Scare.

"Yes, I am back in the city again and I am glad of it. My country house is closed for the winter and I expect to spend the next six months trying to get my nerves

into their normal condition again," The woman who gave voice to the foregoing remarks looked anything but a nervous wreck. Her face was tanned and she was the picture of health. Nevertheless, she sank back in the cushioned chair in her city horse with a sigh of relief and the look of a person who was telling the truth.

woman visitor looked amused. "But I thought you liked the country and the seashore," said the caller inquir-

I do? said the woman with the nerves, "I like both so much that I never tire of either. The city has no fascination for me. Give me the country and the seashore and I am content."

"Then why are you so glad to get back to town?" demanded the friend, curiously. "Servants! Servants!" exclaimed weary one. "That is the chief and only The servant problem is an easy one in the city compared to what it is in the country. That is the trouble with my

Yes, dear, but we all have similar troubles," said the visitor. "Huh," retorted the woman with the

shattered nerves. "I have had my share of such annoyances in the city, but let me tell you they are nothing compared to the trouble you run against in the country. How would you relish being obliged to act as a chaperon all summer to your negro

The visitor's sense of the ludicrous was touched, and she laughed. When she com-posed herself she begged her friend to tell her the story.

"Well, you know what a delightful home I have on Long Island," began the other "I don't think there is a prettier spot on the whole island than the one my

"It is built in the woods on Peconic Bay. and it is an ideal place, for you get the woods and the seashore, too, Some folks might think it lonely there, but I don't. It is so restful and quiet. Oh, if I could only live there always without having the servant girl problem to wrestle with!

This was to be my first summer there, and I anticipated having the most pleasant summer of my life. When I began to prepare to go away early in May the first snag 1 struck was the everlasting servant girl

"The two girls I had in the city just suited me, and I thought that by offering them an increase in wages they would willingly accompany me to my summer home. What a shock I received when they sniffed at my offer and said they couldn't think of going more than twenty-five miles away from the city. So I began to haunt the employment

"I spent nearly an entire week in dodging in and out of agencies. In that time I interviewed nearly one hundred ghis who wanted work, but who didn't want it bad enough to spend the summer in Peconic. Some demanded maps of the surrounding

Some demanded maps of the surrounding country and plans of my house. All balted when I told them my house was in the woods, some distance from my nearest neighbor.

"I pointed out the beauties of the place and laid great stress on the bathing, rowing and salling. Do you think that the acvantages of the place offset what those women were pleased to call its disadvantages? Not much they didn't.

"It was the same with white and black help. I almost despaired of even getting one gir when I ran across Blanche.

help. I almost despaired of even getting one girl when I ran across Blanche.

"Blanche is colored," of the chocolate variety. She did not care very much about leaving the city, but she was in the throes of a matrimonial tangles and walle waiting for a divorce from her husband she was willing to live in the country to keep out of his vay. She is good looking and intellectually above the run of hegro help. I might mention in passing that Blanche knows she is good looking and above her kind.

knows she is governed to work for me, when I prom-"She agreed to work for me, when I promsed to pay her double the wages she could earn in the city. She was no do general housework, including washing and for ing. The heavier work I agreed should be done by some one else. I had in find for this job a young white man who had worked for main Peccair.

for me in Peconic.

"Well, we went to our summer home, and Blasche became a member of our household. She was neat and polite and did her work so well that I began to think ad drawn a prize after all. To help her ired the white man I had in frield when was then I received my first jar with

y maid. She seemed to have an intense islike for white men and she vented all or ill will on my jack of all work. "He had to be placated and the only way I could do it was to raie his wages. It was absolutely necessary to keep him, for he was the only man in the house.
"Two weeks went by and everything

went smoothly except an occasional rumpus in the kitchen. Blanche certainly knew her business and I never had a letter "I began to think the girl might be getting

lonely and I wished that some of her own race would visit her. My wish was granted sooner than I expected. Three colored girls who worked some distance away called few days later to pay their respects to my maid.

I discovered them standing outside the

kitchen door, ratter uncomfortable looking, it seemed to me. In the kitchen I found Blanche working as if her life depended

Blanche working as if her life depended upon it.

"Blanche,' said I to her, 'there are three young women outside who have come to visit you.'

"To visit me, madam?' she replied.

"Why, I don't expect visitors.'

"Would you believe me, that girl walked to the door and stared at those three other girls as if she had never before laid eyes on one of her kind. She never gave them a word of greeting. She walked task, with her head in the air, and resumed her work. She took my breath away when she said to me:

"They can't want to see me, madam "I marched right out to the strangers and asked them if they had not come to visit, my girl. They giggled and told me they had. Then I asked each of the three her for I don't know them.'

when I got their names and faces fixed in my mind I summoned Blanche. She answered my call and then I formally introduced the three strangers to her. I had to run away quick, else I think I would have exploded with laughter:

"Blanche entertained her callers, but she called not have been very sociable, for I

could not have been very sociable, for I never saw them around again. But there were others. Each negress who appeared had to be formally introduced to Blanche would not let on she saw her. O course if was all furny at first, but it ceased

course it was all funny at first, but it ceased to be after a time.

"It wasn't long before the men, the black kind, heard that there was a pretty negress around. Several of them called. Blanche turned them down, or at least the ones I did not introduce her to.

"It took the negro icentan two weeks to get acquainted with her, and then I had to act as introducer. He laid slege to her hand, but she told him plainly he was not good enough for her. However, it didn't prevent her going buggy riding with him after she her going buggy riding with him after she had been introduced. I encouraged that iceman, for I really believe we would often have been without ice if he had not been attracted by the girl.

her fiance.

"He had come down from the city to visit her, and when she asked that he be allowed to stay all night, what could I do but consent? As a matter of fact, he was a decent negro and when he departed he thanked me repeatedly for allowing him to remain at my house over night.

"Between acting as general introducer and chaperon to my maid and attending to my own affairs, I was kept pretty busy. The introducing business began to get on my nerves, and I wasn't feeling any too well when I got a mysterious telegram asking me to inform the woman sender of Blanche's present whereabouts.

"I showed that telegram to the girl, and she said she didn't know the owner of the name attached to it and couldn't imagine.

she said she didn't know the owner of the name attached to it and couldn't imagine why it was sent. She displayed so little interest in the telegram that I began to worry. I thought of burglars and everything that would wreck one's nerves, but I couldn't make anything out of that telegram.

It had been sent from New York, and the name and address of the sender were attached to it. I turned it over to an ama-teur detective and asked him to investigate "He found that the address given where the round that the address given where the prepaid reply was sent was a Western Union office in West 116th street. The operator who received the telegram remembered the person who sent it. She was a white woman, and was drunk when she appeared at the office. When she called for a reply she laughed heartily and passed

remark about foxy people.
"I learned this in due time, and it only "I learned this in due time, and it only added to my fears and jangled my nerves more. Every night I expected my house in the woods to be invaded by a band of burglars and have it ransacked at the command and under the leadership of my negro maid. Oh, I had a fine, peaceable summer! But do you wonder my nerves are a little awry?"

ODD SIGHTS IN NEW BALTIMORE. Some Big Enterprises Crowded in Queer Quarters.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Baltimore has seen many odd sights since the greatfire. Most of these happenings have been due to the straits in which her merchants and financiers found themselves for business quarters. Rich merchants and bankers who less than a year ago were housed in business buildings equipped with every convenience are still occupying contentedly mere holes in the wall and corners of rooms without any conveniences to speak of. And they are taking their medicine contentedly.

Bankers, lawyers, brokers and agents are mixed up in vexatious confusion in temporary office buildings. Some of the most important financial and mercantile institutions in the city are housed under the meanest conditions. One big trust company has quarters in a negro seminary for theological students. The company does business on the first floor and the college

is at work upstairs. A railroad company is in the Y. M. C. A building and a bank occupies the first floor of the parish house of a Protestant Episcopal church. Several business concerns are in a Catholic church hall, and the building of a colored high school is a nest of law and real estate offices.

One of the largest dry goods firms has quarters in the Filth Regiment Armory, and troom in the court house has been rented to one of the largest local savings banks. Two of the newspapers publish their papers over a livery stable, and another has occupied an abandoned power house. A clothing manufacturer has quarters over a fashionable restaurant, and insurance agents occupy a part of one of the theatres. Another trust company has rooms in a hotel. The Chamber of Commerce is accommodated in the Masonic Temple, where

submit to troublesome conditions when he finds every one else similarly situated.

To be near their old patrons in the business settons, barbers, saloonkeepers and restaurant men, lunch room owners and eigar men have been compelled to resort to all kinds of devices. Old cellars have been utilized. Several years ago it was usual utilized. Several years ago it was usual for harbers and saloonkeepers to do business in basements, but in late years taste has changed, and the "ale vault" was also the saloonkeepers to do business in basements, but in late years taste has changed, and the "fig. It came to most unknown till the fire. It came to be recognized that persons would not down into a basement no matter

what the attraction.

But now it is quite usual to see saloons, lunch rooms and other establishments in lunch rooms and other establishments in cellars adapted to these new uses.

The fire has been responsible for the starting of several lunch rooms by women of social position. Several women have rented rooms in the centre of the new business section, which lies on the borders the burned district, and are managing

flourishing businesses.

Mrs. Edward T. Norris and Miss Fannie Mrs. Edward T. Norris and Miss Fannie Gray have opened rooms in the basement of the old Maryland Club building, and supply old time Maryland and Virginia delicacles. Mrs. Laura Turnbull, formerly of Lynchburg, Va., a great-grand daughter of Gov. Stone of North Carolina, and a daughter of Judge David B. Hicks of Brunswick. Va., hrs a lunch room at St. Paul and Pleasant streets and dispenses edibles suggestive of Dixie land. Mile. de Gourney, a daughter of Col. Paul F. de Gourney, for many years French Consul at Bai'i nore, and Miss Mary Chisholm Trenholm manage successfully: a French coffee house, which is patronized by some of Baltimore's leading professional and business men. Miss Trenholm is connected with some of the best families in Poltimore. Mile. de Gourney's father formerly owned extensive coffee plantations in Cuba.

These lunch rooms are among the notable

These lunch rooms are among the notable places in the new business quarter, and it is probable that the women who manage them may find new cuarters in the old business section when it is rebuilt. Whether they need the profits or not, there is no doubt that they have made profits in es-tablishing these places, and they may be permanent and peculiar institutions in the new Baltimore now building.

Capturing Wild Horses on Western Desert. Cedarville Correspondence Sacramento Bee. The work of capturing wild horses in the vicinity of Fox Mountain and Madeline Plains nas begun and several animals have been has begun and several almids below taken.

This country is practically a wild unbroken stretch of mountains in western Nevada and eastern California that is too rough for any purpose except grazing and over which several thousand head of wild horses roam. The captured animals are invariably small but well proportioned and prove to be hardy, serviceable and obedient after being broken.

How to Get Rid of Stumps.

From the Scientific American. In the autumn bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter. stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and about is inches deep. Put into it one or two ottness of saltpeter; fill the hole with water and plug up close.

In the ensuing spring take out plug and pour in about one half gailon of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

The First Indian Divorce

From the Kansas City Journal.
Probably the first instance of full-blood Indian probably the first instance of full-blood Indians applying to the "white man's" court for a divorce was the application of Lucy Buckskin for a legal separation from George Buckskin in the United States District Court at Vinita. The couple were coman, for I really believe we would often at which ice if he had not been ittracted by the girl.

Then came the day when Blanche said

Probably the first instance of full-blood Indians applying to the "white man's" court for a divorce was the application of Lucy Buckskin for a legal separation from George Buckskin in the United States District Court at Vinita. The couple were married a good many years ago according to the rites of the Cherokees. As soon, as the decrease was entered the newly made grass widow married her lover, Jim Downing, Chief Deputy Clerk Ed Davidson performing the ceremony.

she had to go to the city. I thought then that she was going to leave, and I wanted to know why it was she was making the trip to New York. It was then I learned about her matrimonial tangle.

"She promised to come back and, of course, I had to trust her. Much to my surprise, she did return. Then one fine day I found a negro talking to her in the kitchen. She introduced him to me as her flance.

PROCESS OF CORK CUTTING.

HOW RAW MATERIAL IS TURNED INTO FINISHED ARTICLE.

Industry About Which Little Is Knewn—Shaping Corks and Remodelling Old

-Shaping Corks and Remodelling Old Ones-Tiny Corks Used by Chemists -Blade and Machinery Employed. It was Saturday afternoon and the me

blade and its dangerous proximity to the fingers when the cork was put into position, he himself would take no risks of that nature, so he averred.

As it was, his instinct told him when sny/thing was amiss, and without stopping to think or reason over the matter, he could check the blade at once; but to have a twenty-six inch blade of steel moving by machinery—he would rather be excused. It was heavy work, certainly, alternately had gone off for the half holiday. The promachinery—he would rather be excused. It was heavy work, certainly, alternately pushing and pulling that blade for hours at a stretch, but unless an automatic feed could be arranged to the machine it would turn the cork cutting business into a fearfully dangerous employment,

The best price corks are the tiny ones sold to chemists for the ends of hypodermic tubes; minute little atoms that can be cut out of almost any scrap of cork, always prietor of the cork-cutting business was also taking a rest; a meagre, half-hearted sort of a holiday, however, since the shop door was open and the goods were spread out for inspection and sale. Only the silence of the three machines in the background served to show the day of the week, tubes; minute little atoms that can be cut out of almost any scrap of cork, always provided it is of the best quality. There are not many cutters who can do such fine work, and the trade is now in the hands of two or three men only, and the cutter took special pains to impress upon his customers that he himself was one of the privileged number. Like all other trades, that of the cork cutter is beginning to feel the ill effects of foreign competition; the finished article is nowadays imported in large quantities instead of coming over in the raw, and a once prosperous business is gradually dying out. says the London Globe.

All around scattered about the floor were shallow rush baskets filled with corks of different shapes and sizes, each particular article having a basket to itself. There were corks of substantial, even aldermanic, proportions; there were corks with beautiful slim figures and tapered waists; there were long lengths of cork in the rough, just as it had arrived in this country, and there was also the same material cut into short pieces, in preparation for the shaping that would follow. In fact, all stages in the life of a cork

were there; and because his customers be-

trayed symptoms of the interest they felt, the cork merchant offered to give a demonstration of the whole process of turning the rough material into the finished article. First of all there was the cork cutter's knife to be inspected; a formidable affair, with a heavy blade measuring about six inches across, and with a bevel at least one inch wide. The centre of the blade was very heavy, and the reason for so much weight was at once obvious as soon as the cutter proceeded to use the knife. Picking up a short length of rough cork, he held it firmly against a metal knob set into the side of a table; then, having introduced the sharp edge of the knife into the material, he threw the whole weight of his body against the handle and literally drove the blade through the cork. There was no sawing backward or forward; nothing but the steady pressure; yet so tremendously sharp was the blade that the knife pushed unceasingly forward and in a moment or two the piece of cork lay in two fragments on the floor.

appraise; to pay a favorite for books which were never ordered on the pretext that they give information about highways, which is already freely given by the State Engineer and Surveyor in better form and at State expense; to pay bounties to private corporations to aid them in carrying on private business, and in various similar ways in violation of the Constitution of this State, which is the power of attorney given by the people to their public agents.

"Because of this the Odell faction, now running the government of this State, apparently under the belief that they own it and being unable to justify their own acts, are endeavoring to divert public attention from them by publishing the names of persons I have engaged to serve the State and the sums paid to them.

"I am ready to meet these published statements and should be pleased to do it on the platform at Salamanca to-night if it were The wide bevelled edge is necessary in order to prevent the cork from tearing, while the knife has to be heavily weighted to stand the strain of that amount of press-ure. This knife has a small hole near the back, about half way down the blade: this was for the gauge, which is fastened on by means of a nut. The gauge is set according means of a nut. The gauge is set according to the width of strips required—this width being the length of the finished cork—and being the length of the finished cork—and so insures each strip being cut to the exact measurement. After the gauge has been set the workmen can cut up length after length of cork without further measuring; for the gauge, projecting over the back of the blade, runs along the freshly cut edge, and thus causes the next cut to be parallel with the one last made. And the audience was informed that the gauge could be set. was informed that the gauge could be set to the seventh part of an inch! When the cork had been cut into long, narrow strips the cutter tock up one of these same strips, and without altering the gauge on the knife began dividing it into a number of little cubes. The first cuts (to produce the long strips) were done across the grain; the others ran with the grain, these latter being the way of the finished cork. The first cuts (to produce the

"The grain must run down the article, explained the self-constituted lecturer otherwise the cork would break in half otherwise the cork would break in half. So first we cut across for the length of the cork, then we cut with the grain for the width of the cork. Now these little pieces are ready to be turned into the finished article."

Picking up one or two of the cubes, the cutter moved across the floor to where one of the machines was standing. "Don't put your fingers near the blade," he cau-tioned hastily. "There's nothing sharper than the blade of this knife. It's made of also many grain brokers find temporary quarters. The Standard Oil Company has its office in an old fashioned dwelling under the shadow of Washington's monument. The gas company and several banks also inhabit dwellings.

In fact, the fire has shown what a resourceful animal man is and how patiently he will be will be

> Twenty-six inches of sharp blade were quite sufficient to scare away uninitiated fingers. "Nothing requires a sharper blade than cork cutting; it must be perfect, or the stuff is torn; and if that blade

perfect, or the stuff is torn; and if that blade goes wrong it takes me one complete day to grind it into order again—a very hard day's work it is, too!"

"How do you manage to keep it sharp?" asked one of the party. The man laughed.

"It is ground after each cork is cut," he replied. "If not, the second cork would "It is ground after each cork is cut," he replied. "If not, the second cork would be perceptibly inferior to the first one."
So much sharpening seemed to imply a vast amount of labor until he pointed to a couple of small dark wheels fixed to the machine in such a manner that the blade passed along them each time it was drawn back. These small wheels were of the finest possible emery, and automatically ground the blade after every cork in turn. ground the blade after every cork in turn. No oil was used at all, so he explained, and he then proceeded to demonstrate the working of the machine. Pushing a wide basket close to the other side of the machine, he took up his position on the left hand side, drew a tray of pieces of cork to him, and, selecting a short length, set it against a small wheel which was placed almost against the blade and at right angles to it. Then he pressed with his foot upon a treadle and instantly a short point moved forward, pressing on to the other end of the piece of cork and thus holding it against the wheel. cork and thus holling it against the wheel. coric and thus holding it against the wheel. When secured between these two, he removed his fingers, grasped the upright handle of the long blade and pushed it steadily forward; and in the twinkling of an eye the piece of rough cork had assumed a familiar aspect. The pressure of the blade against the ork caused the little wheel (and with it, of course, the cork) to revolve, and in its turn this same spinning allowed the knife to cut evenly all the way round the cork. Ev the time the blade had

allowed the knife to cut evenly all the way round the cork. By the time the blade had been pushed to the furthest (**X** remity of the machine the cork had been neatly pared all around; then the treadle was released and the cork rolled away with a final spin into the basket awaiting it on the other side. It was also shown that the machine can be set to produce any taper desired. taper desired. But the most curious part of the trade

But the most curious part of the trade was explained when one of the audience, catching sign of a basketful of old corks, demanded the reason of their presence. From the cork merchant's account it appeared that a large trade is done in remodelling old corks; that is to say, those used for wine bottles are bought in immense quantities, cut down by the machine into a smaller size and sold to the publicans for stopping pint bottles. Having once had the corkscrew through them they are useless for anything else, and indeed, there would be a heavy fine for selling them to chemists—with whom a large proportion of the cork trade is carried on—but they are used for temporarily stopping the pint bottles taken out of the public houses by children under 14 years of age.

The act requires these bottles to be securely fastened down, and so sealed the old corks are afforded a new lease of life-for this purpose not only is the old cork put on the machine and reduced all the way round, but a thin slice is taken off the top and bottom as well. The remodel.

put on the machine and reduced all the way round, but a thin slice is taken off the top and bottom as well. The remodelling of second-hand corks is piecework and paid for as follows: 1d. per gross for each of the two cuts and 1½ d. per gross for each of the two cuts and 1½ d. per gross for the machine work. Thus, explained the merchant, he had to pay 3½d. per gross in wages, and the corks are sold at the rate of 6d. a gross to the publicans. Out of the remaining 2½d. he must not only purchase the old corks, but also find a profit. Of course, it is possible to work up an enormous number of corks in an hour, for the work is never checked. Backward and forward runs the huge blade, the forward movement cutting the cork, the reverse one movement cutting the cork, the reverse one grinding it in preparation for the next

stroke; and the cutter feeds the machine with the left hand, while never releasing his hold on the handle with the right.

Some one suggested the possibility of increasing the speed by machinery; but at that the cutter shook his head. Considering the extraordinary sharpness of the blade and its dangerous proximity to the fingers when the cork was put into position.

erica's Neglect of International Competition the Only Drawback-Close Figuring in Singles Between Players Larned, Ward, Wright and Clothier.

While lacking some of the features of previous years, the lawn tennis season of 1904 has brought renewed interest in the game. About ten years ago this ancient sport lost its hold, giving way to golf, but in recent years tennis has gradually resumed its old position and now the tennis court forms an important part of every country The fact that there was no international

meeting in which America took part.was the one disappointment of the season. After the loss of the Davis cup a year ago t was thought that the Americans would send a challenge and try to regain the lost laurels. It was later found, however that the crack players could not be secured and the committee decided to let the matter go by default. It was felt that rather than end a second rate team it was wiser to send none, especially as the Dohertys would surely defend and a poor team would only meet with disaster. The Davis cup chalenge was therefore left to other nations, and France and Belgium entered the list, playing off in a trial tourney to decide who should meet the Englishmen. After a close contest the Belgian players, M. P. de Borman and M. W. Lemaire, defeated the Frenchmen, M. P. Ayme and M. Max Demagis but were easily beaten by the Englishmen, who scored in three straight matches. F. L. Riseley and the Dohertys represented the defending nation. The result was a foregone conclusion, as the Dohertys had only just won the English championship, while the single honors had gone to H. L. Doherty.

While Americans took no part in these matches, there was the hope that home players might still be able to measure skill with the Englishmen. As the holders of both the American single and double championships, the Dohertys must lose the titles unless they came over to defend. The rumors were constant that the Englishmen would again make the trip, and until a few days before the Newport meeting it was confidently expected they would be on hand. When word finally came that these brilliant players would default the titles, the disappointment among American players was

The withdrawal of the Dohertys left the honors open to home talent. For the single championship the favorite candidates were ex-champion W. A. Larned, Holcombe Ward, Beals Wright and William A. Clothier. Not one of the four had a clean record, but of the quartet Larned was easily the first choice. At the start of the season Larned lost to Wright at the Brookline Country Club. Wright also won the Canadian, New England and Massachusetts State championships. On the Merion Cricket Club grounds Clothier carried off the honors with three victories and two defeats, scoring over Stevens. Dewhurst and Larned.

The Middle States championship, which came late in June, saw the defeat of Clothier by Little, Harry F. Allen by Holcombe Ward and Ward by Little. Stevens, the veteran baseline player, and Clarence Hobart reached the final round, where the latter won out by a close five set score. Hobart then won the championship by defeating the title holder, Stephen C. Willett. At Seabright, in July, Wright lost the cup

to Larned, who had previously defeated Clothier. At Longwood, Nahant and Southampton the crack players began to take on their best form preliminary to the decisive struggle at Newport. At Longwood, Ward and Wright came

through to the finals, the former winning three sets to one. Ward's clever showing in this match marked him as one of the sixty years or more, died of old age at her home, 218 Carlton avenue. Brooklyn, on Friday, aged 87 years. She was born in England in 1817, and her family came to week saw Larned's defeat in the challenge round, however, Larned, the title holder, proved too fast, Ward taking but a set. The Nahant tourney the following week saw Larned's defeat in the challenge

set. The Nahant tourney the following week saw Larned's defeat in the challenge round by Clothier, and the latter's stock took a big boom in consequence. These two players came together again at Southampton, just before going to Newport, and Larned this time proved the winner.

Meanwhile, at Chicago, Kreigh Collins had again won the Western championship and entered the Newport tourney with considerable backing. R. D. Little and Richard Stevens were also possibilities.

The leading players were not brought together in the early rounds at Newport. In the third round Dewhurst was beaten by Clothier and Little by Collins. The fourth round saw Ward win from Collins, and in the fifth Larned defeated Stevens. The luck of the draw allowed Leonard, a second rater, to reach the semi-finals, Clothier, Ward and Larned being the other three. Ward easily defeated Leonard, while Clothier, Ward and Larned being the other three. Ward easily defeated Leonard, while Clothier won from Larned after a hard fought five set match. Ward's victory over Clothier in the final round gave the title to the former by the default of H. L.

Doherty.

In the doubles, Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward, who carried off the honors at Newport, were easily the crack pair of the season. Their victories included the Crescent Athletic Clubopen tourney, in which they defeated all opponents without the loss of a set, and Westchester, Sea-bright and Longwood, where their success was also most pronounced. In the East vs. West series for the national charmion-West series for the national champion-ship they easily defeated Kreigh Collins and R. D. Little, the Western pair. Al-though a new combination, Ward and Wright showed fine team work throughout. It was their clever work which led many to believe they could have beaten the Dohertys had the latter been on hand to defend. If a team is sent to compete for the Davis trophy next summer it is more than probable that Ward and Wright

for the Davis trophy next summer it is more than probable that Ward and Wright will appear in the doubles.

Of the tourneys following Newport the most important were the Olympic championship at St. Louis, won by Beals Wright; the Hudson River championship, won by Ross Burchard; the Nyack, won by F. G. Anderson: the New Jersey State, won by Richard Stevens; the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, by F. G. Anderson, and the intercollegiate, by Robert Le Roy of Columbia. This win of Le Roy's gave to Columbia its first victory in the intercollegiate singles since the tourneys were started in 1883. Le Roy also distinguished himself by defeating Holcombe Ward, the national title holder, in one of the Metropolitan League tennis matches.

Of the other tourneys on the season's calendar the winners were: Southern, Harry F. Allen; New York State, F. B. Alexander; Metropolitan, Holcombe Ward; New York open, Robert Le Roy: Kings county, Henry Mollenhauer; Siwanoy, Robert Bryan; Amackassin, Hugh Fallant; Manhattan Bowl, doubles, F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little.

A feature of the year was the remarkable record of Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal. After winning everything in sight at home. this clever player made a brief

record of Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal. After winning everything in sight at home, this clever player made a brief trip East, winning the national championship, the Middle States championship, and on her way back, the Western championship. She defeated all comers without the loss of a set and in the challenge round

the loss of a set and in the challenge round for the woman's championship won from Miss Moore, 6-1 6-2.

Of local interest the struggle for the Metropolitan League championship proved the feature of each Saturday afternoon throughout the season. This league, organized in the spring, included the Kings County, the West Side, the Crescent A. C., the New York T. C., the Montclair A. C. and the Englewood Field Club. The rivairy between these clubs was keen and the outcome wealthy man from the West, now living near
Greenwich, on Long Island Sound, who was
made the commodore of a yacht club having
headquarters near that village.

None day the newly fledged yachtsman
shouted to one of the petty officers of a certain craft:

"Have you weighed anchor yet?"

"Aye, aye, sir, was the response.

"Then why the deuce don't you announce
the weight?" thundered the commodore. tween these clubs was keen and the outcome of the weekly matches was awaited with the greatest interest. After a close struggle in which the West Side, the Crescent A. C. and the Kings County Tennis Club were at different times in the lead, the last named club

finished in front by a small margin, the West Side Club taking second place. So great was the interest in the league matches that another season will probably see a larger membership.

The American players, Wylle Grant and Irving Wright, who have just returned from abroad, won a number of victories, chief of which was the North of Scotland championship, by Grant, at Elgin and the European doubles by Grant and Wright, at Hamburg.

TIPPING TERROR IN ENGLAND. Fashionable Folly That Has Reached Its Climax. That old saw, "The hand that rocks the

cradle rules the world," has the merit of

fundamental truth, says the London Express, but there is much to be said also for the new and revised version, "The hand that slips the silver rules the reast." The wealthy traveller puts his less forunate fellows to considerable inconvenience when he secures a railway carriage to himself by "tipping" the guard; the wealthy hotel visitor, by preliminary and promissory tips to the head waiter, secures ightning service at the expense of the poorer visitors, and the wealthy guest at a country house, whose generosity is known to the family butler, receives the almost

undivided attention of the servants. The evil of the "tipping" system is universally admitted and deplored, but until recently little effort has been made to mitigate it. It is a fair instance of poetical justice. The insidious system, if it did not originate in these isles, has, at any rate, grown to be most rampant among the Engish speaking peoples. There are really cheerful signs, however,

of rebellion against a form of oppression which weighs heavily on men and women with moderate means.

A popular firm of caterers has dared to open a huge restaurant where their employees are absolutely forbidden to receive Countless tea shops in London thrive

on the "no gratuities" plan. Then, why should not restaurants conducted on the same system prosper equally well? It is well known that hundreds of London waiters work without a wage and are absolutely dependent for their living on the tips they

If tips were abolished in all hotels and estaurants there would probably be a strike of waiters. That would be unpleas ant, of course, but in the end the proprietors would be forced to pay each man a fair wage, and the public would triumph, In country house life some half dozen

nostesses are leading a reform movement which, it is expected, may have far reaching In one large house where a big shooting

party has already foregathered a small collection box is placed in the room of each guest. Into this box, when he or she departs, the guest places a general offering to the indoor servants.

The hostess holds the keys of all the poxes, and these are opened at the end of

the season, when the contents are divided

equally among all the men and women employed in the household.

In the gun room is another box, where similar collections are made for the keepers similar collections are made to and outdoor servants.

In this way no servant or keeper can possibly tell which one of the guests deposited the 25 note or which one the five

posited the 2.5 note of which the table in-shilling piece.

Instead, therefore, of that subtle in-equality of treatment which he is usually compelled to endure at the hands of ser-vants when he goes country house visiting. the comparatively poor man meets with the same attention in the morning and evening as the millionaire. Nor can the head keeper with his cla-

Nor can the head keeper with his cia-bolical memory for bygones and insufficient tips put the roor man in the worst position when shooting the coverts.

In the other houses mentioned, a general collection box for indoor servants is kept

collection box for indoor servants is kept in the smoking room.

The difficulty encountered by these daring hostesses lies in the engagement of servants; each servant must be told of the system before he or she is engaged, and in many cases the mere suggestion of the collection boxes has driven footmen and housemaids shuddering from the premises, but when the system has once been firmly established it is said to answer admirably. said to answer admirably

At present hundreds of men who are fond of sport are compelled to refuse tempting invitations to country houses because of the tipping "terror" which is in them.

Here is the little "bill" which confronts he English country house visitor.

The coachman or chauffeur who drives him. 20 10
The butler who smiles at him.

improved the situation.

Whether all the railway lines in the king-Whether all the railway lines in the king-dom are electrified or not, railway porters, like the poor and appendicitis, we shall always have with us, and it is extremely improbable that shareholders of railway companies will ever cry with a loud voice, "Raise the wages of the porters, and abolish

tips."

Nor will many people grudge the pennies given to men who shoulder heavy trunks and answer inane questions from morning to night.
It is the sleek hotel employee—the day por-

It is the sleek hotel employee—the day porter, the night porter, the boots, the head waiter, the housemaid—who makes the traveller's life a burden. On the day of his departure the hotel guest is confronted by smiling faces, most of them quite unfamiliar to him. His way to the cab is through an "avenue of palms," and the proprietor, aiding and abetting with his presence, stands like cold Fate in the hall surveying the scene.

the scene.
It cannot be denied that the Englishman has brought the trouble upon himself, and that the American has made matself, and that the American has made matters worse. In out-of-the-way places in France, Germany and Italy, where tips are measured in halfpennies, the arrival of an Englishman or an American sends a thrill through the only waiter's heart. He scents tips to which he is not accustomed and what is more, if he does not tomed, and, what is more, if he does not get them he is inclined to be indifferent in his attentions.

The dread of "Christmas boxes" sends thousands of people out of London

The dread of "Christmas boxes" sends thousands of people out of London every year, and no number of tips can make up for the consequent loss of trade.

The postman, the tradesmen's carriers and messengers, the coalheaver, and even the unfamiliar dustman are only a few of those who combine to make the householder's life a burden at Christmas time. A good start, however, has been made with waiters and domestic servants. The rest of the remedy lies with the public.

How Mexicans Test Eggs. From the Mexican Herald.

It is a common sight in the plaza to be hold a stall woman, who is selling two reals' worth of eggs, pick them up one put one end and then the other to her lips and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation.

To the inexperienced onlooker it seems

To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the 'egg. As a matter of fact they never touch the egg with the tongue.

The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder han the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable ju dge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.

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" 10 x 12 ft., 14.00

" 12 x 12 ft., 14.50

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MORE MONEY NEEDED. Department of Commerce and Labor Will

Work for Increased Appropriation. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.- A considerable

increase in the appropriation for the Department of Commerce and Labor will be urged by Secretary Metcalf in his coming annual report. One of the strongest recommendations to Congress will be a substantial increase in the force of steamboat inspectors, it having been proved conclusively by the report of the Slocum investigating commission that the present force is not sufficient for the proper administration of the service. Particularly is this true of the district of New York, where an augmented force is deemed a vital necessity. Secretary Metcalf will also urge that the salaries of the inspectors be placed on a permanent basis and not, as now, be dependent upon the number of

vessels inspected.

An increase in the personnel and appropriation for the Bureau of Corporations will be urged to meet the demands of that branch of the Department. The investigations of the Department of the Department. tion which has been conducted by the bureau at the direction of Congress into the so-called beef trust is still proceeding, but Commissioner Garfield expects that the work will be completed in time for transmission to Congress when it convenes.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ARRIVES. To Receive the Bessemer Mcdal From the

Iron and Steel Institute. Aboard the White Star steamship Celtic, which arrived in Quarantine from Liverto dock, are Andrew Carnegie, John Morley, the Parl'amentarian and author, and a large part of the British members of the Iron and Steel Institute, who will attend its annual meeting here this week. Mr. Carnegie is the first American president of the institute and he will receive the Bessemer gold medal for his great services to the iron and steel trade of the world. The medal will be presented by Sir James Kitson, past president of the institute. The Celtic was expected in port yesterday morning, but was delayed by l weather, which has doubtless also back the American liner St. Paul, Southampton, and the Cunarder Umbria,

Cures Grip and No Break Down.

One of the great advantages of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is that its tonicity sustains the system during and after the attack. So there is no break

down. Half the misery of a Cold is the prostration, the lassitude, the slow convalescence. A cure by "77" is a complete cure; no aftermath of weak chest, tender throat or stopped-up head. When you're cured you're cured, and that's the end of it. is a small vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket-ever handy.

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